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## CHRISTMAS.

## A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

By Clement C. Moore.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house  
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;  
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,  
In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there;  
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,  
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;  
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,  
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—  
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,  
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter;  
Away to the window I flew like a flash,  
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash;  
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow,  
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below,  
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,  
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,  
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,  
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.  
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,  
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;  
"Now Dasher! now Dancer! now Prancer! now, Vixen!  
On, Comet, on! Cupid, on! Donder and Blixen!  
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!  
Now dash away, dash away, dash away all!"  
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,  
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,  
So, up to the house-top the coursers they flew,  
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too,  
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof  
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.  
As I drew my head and was turning around,  
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.  
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,  
And his clothes were all trimmed with white and red;  
A bundle of toys he had slung on his back,  
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.  
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!  
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;  
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,  
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.  
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,  
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.  
He had a broad face and a little round belly,  
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.  
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,  
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.  
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,  
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.  
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,  
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,  
And laying his finger aside of his nose,  
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.  
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,  
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle.  
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,  
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

Extract from the Knickerbocker.

## MARRIED LOVE.

## COUNT AND COUNTESS STAMMERN.

Count Stammern and his wife had long been considered an enviable happy pair. Their union was the result of a long and ardent attachment. Beautiful, good, and intelligent; congenial in taste and feeling, they seemed made for each other.

After their betrothment, some disagreement occurred between their parents, which threatened to put a stop to the consummation of their marriage. The young countess became alarmingly ill from grief, and the enthusiastic lover threatened to destroy himself, like Gathe's Werter, or Miller's Seigward. However, to restore the countess, and prevent the desperate act of the count, the parents became apparently reconciled. This saved the life of the lovers; but no sooner was the young lady pronounced out of danger, than the parents removed her, and sought to delay their union for an indefinite period. The young couple contrived to meet one night, escaped beyond the frontier, and under another government were united before the altar. They returned man and wife, having secured, as they fondly thought, a heaven upon earth. From this time they seemed models of love and harmony. From morning until evening never separated, they seemed but to think of, to live for each other. The romance and sentimental tenderness of their love made their existence like life in a fairy tale. In winter as well as in summer, he filled her apartment with flowers; and even every article of furniture was hallowed by some association or recollection.

The second year, this enthusiastic fondness seemed rather an overstrained false sentiment; but still, in all society, whether in gay routs and balls, or in a small circle of friends, they seemed to see and think only for each other; so much so indeed, as to render themselves almost ridiculous. In the third year, they laid aside this unmanly weakness before the world, though at home their love still retained its romantic fondness. In the fourth, they seemed to have recovered from this first intoxication of happiness; so far, at least, as to be contented apart. They often passed the evening, sometimes a whole day, in company, he here and she there. This, however, but enhanced the pressure of their re-union. By the fifth year, the count could leave home for a week without being almost heart broken; and the countess could bear his absence with fortitude. But their letters to each other, written daily, were so tender and impassioned as those of Heloise. The sixth,

they became more sensible, and even when separated for several weeks, were satisfied with a few friendly letters. In the seventh, both felt that they could love sincerely, without its being necessary to assure each other of it, from morning until night.

So far, all well. In place of the all absorbing passion of their first love, there was that abiding affection, that silent confidence in each other, that deeper friendship, which is the height of human happiness. In the eighth year, they had gradually thrown off so much of the selfishness of love, as to become sensible of the claims of the rest of the world, and no longer lived solely for each other, as if they were the only sentient beings, and the rest of mankind but pictures or statues upon the stage of life. In nine, they were amiable, sensible people, abroad as well as at home. In ten, they seemed very much like mankind in general, and like excellent people who had been married ten years, and could take care of themselves. They had certainly grown ten years older, so had their love; and alas! so had their virtues also.

Next they began to see the faults and foibles that had hitherto been covered with the mantle of love. They spoke not of them, but viewed each other's course with kindness and indulgence. Soon, however, came a gentle admonition; but if it wounded the feelings, the offender was sure to make it full and sweet atonement. Then those admonitions came oftener; atonement was not so easily made; yet still harmony prevailed. Then followed occasional irritation, and anger, and difference of opinion, but they still loved each other, but such things will occur in the happiest unions. At length their mutual feelings dictated avoidance of frequent contact.

"You are sentimental and sometimes irritable," said the count one day to his wife. "So am I. It is useless to have these idle differences. We will not interfere with each other, but each take our own way. We can be sincerely attached, without letting our attachment torment us to death."

The countess acquiesced in her husband's sensible view of the matter, and henceforth they led an honest separate existence. Rarely meeting except at meals, no one asked, "whence comest or whither goest thou?" In this complacent manner, they lived in peace and harmony.

One evening, in the twentieth year of their marriage, they attended the theatre, and were charmed with the delightful picture of domestic life and conjugal happiness which the play represented. They returned full of the feelings which had been excited in their susceptible hearts. The love of youth seemed revived, and they sat conversing affectionately by the fireside, before supper.

"Ah!" said the countess, "it would be charming, if we could only remain young."

"You, at least, have no reason to regret the loss of youth," said her husband tenderly. "Few women remain so young and lovely. Indeed, I can see no difference between you now, and the day of our marriage. Some little faults of temper, perhaps, are discoverable; but that we must all expect, for were it not for these, our happiness would be too great for this earth. Indeed, were I to live my life over again, you would be my choice."

"You are kind and gallant," answered the countess with a sigh, "but think what I was twenty years ago, and what I am now?"

"Now a lovely wife—then a lovely maiden! I would not exchange the one for the other," said her husband, kissing her affectionately.

"We want but one thing my love, to perfect our happiness," said the countess.

"Ah! I understand you, an only child to perpetuate your virtues and graces. Heaven may yet bless us."

"We should be indeed happy; but then an only child causes more anxiety and care, than pleasure; lest by some accident we should lose it. Two children—"

"You are right, and not two but three, for if we lose one, there is the same anxiety and fear, lest we should be robbed of the other. I trust that heaven will yet hear our prayers, and bestow upon us three children."

"My beloved friend," said the countess, smiling, "three are almost too many. We should be placed in a new embarrassment; for example, if they were all sons—"

"Good! We have twenty-five thousand florins a year; enough for us and for them. I would place the eldest in the army; of the second I would make a diplomatist; neither require much expense; and we have rank, friends and influence."

"But you forget the youngest?"

"The youngest! by no means! He shall be in the church; a canon—perhaps a prebend."

"What a priest!—my son a priest? No, indeed! Besides, he has no prospect of advancement."

"No prospect of advancement?—and why not? He might become an abbot, a bishop, or even a cardinal."

"Never! I would never be the mother of a monk, and see my son with the shaven crown and dark habit of the cloister! What can you be thinking of? If I had a hundred sons, not one should be a priest!"

"You are in a strange temper, my dear wife, to withhold your consent to a profession on which would not only be for his happiness and advantage, but ours."

"Call it temper, or what you please, I care not. But I finally declare, that I shall never consent; and remember, sir, a mother has some right."

"Very little. The father has the authority, and superior knowledge."

"But the father is often wrong; his superior knowledge is not infallible."

"Ah well! I at least do not claim knowledge that I do not possess, and I repeat when the time arrives, I shall act as I think proper, without paying the slightest regard to your ridiculous and unfounded prejudices."

"I am aware, sir, that you are my lord and husband; but I desire you to know that I have not the honor of being your servant."

"Nor am I your fool madam! I have ever yielded to you—perhaps too much. Ill humor I can bear and forgive; besides, little quarrels give variety and incident to life. But this foolishness it too intolerable."

"Much obliged to you! Practice proves how much you have yielded. I beg to know who has ever given up most? For long years I have endured your faults in silence, and magnanimously pardoned them, as more the errors of education, and the understanding, than the heart. But the most angelic forbearance, and amiability can be too severely tried."

"There you are right. Had I not the most forbearing, forgiving disposition in the world, I could not have borne your ill humor and caprice so long. But I must plainly say, that it is too much, to expect me to be the obedient servant of folly. I can bear the joke no longer."

"I too will plainly say, what I have long thought, that you are a haughty, self-conceited egotist; a heartless man, always talking of 'feeling' and 'love' which you do not possess. Such people always boast of what they have not."

"That is the reason you speak so frequently of your amiable disposition and fine mind. You may deceive others, perhaps; thank heaven, I was undeceived long ago! Virtue, with you, is nothing more than a feminine affectation. The more intimately I know you, the more does this disgust me. Indeed, I should not be very miserable, if you should wish to retire to your family, and leave me in peace."

"You have anticipated my wishes! A more tedious, conceited egotist was surely never created to amuse a sensible woman; and after a man becomes ridiculous in the eyes of his wife, you must know that there can be no greater happiness than for her to be speedily rid of him."

"Extremely amiable, truly! All, then, is unmasked. I take you at your word. Adieu! Truly, it seems like some pleasing dream!—In the morning the matter shall be duly arranged."

"The earlier the better, my lord count!"

And so they parted. The next morning a notary was sent for; witnesses came; and the act of divorce was written and signed by both; and notwithstanding the entreaties and remonstrances of friends and relations, the separation took place.

Thus was a long and apparently happy union suddenly broken. A ridiculous dispute about the future destinies of three sons, who were not yet in the world, had broken a tie which should have been for eternity. And yet both the count and the countess belonged to the better class of mankind, and had no faults worse than the frailties to which all are subject.

From the Evening Post.

It is remarkable what a transformation can be effected in the character of an individual by making him a candidate for the presidency. A few days since, General Harrison was looked upon and spoken of by almost every body in these parts, as a wing and democrat, as a tiresome, stupid old gentleman. The whigs had tried him as a candidate for the presidency, they had been beaten with him as they deserved, and they hoped that they were now fairly and forever rid of him. Nothing could exceed their surprise when they saw him, with all the bruises of his defeat upon him, come up a second time as a candidate, like a cat which you thought you saw killed yesterday, looking in at your window with a bloody head, to scare you as you wake in the morning.

As soon, however, as they could recover from their astonishment, it is wonderful what new excellencies they begin to discover in the character of General Harrison. The whig journals all at once resound with praises; the tin snore, stupid old gentleman has suddenly started into one of the most illustrious warriors, civilians, and legislators of the age; the unit candidate with whom they deserved to be beaten, he owns the best candidate that could have been pitched upon; the man whom they hoped they had got rid of forever, is in the whole the very man whose nomination they ought to have demanded. The Harrisburgh Convention have done all this—they have applied the philosopher's stone, which turns all this dross into gold.

Those who have amused themselves with turning over the pages of Peter Pinder may possibly remember the anecdote of Alderman Skinner, who being informed that somebody had arrived at Fleet Market with a quantity of unwholesome mutton, went to the spot in great wrath and ordered the man with his cart and cart, out of the market.—The man for answer, pointed to the top of his cart, where was an inscription, signifying that it belonged to King George the Third, and came from his estate at Kew. The Alderman's eyes were opened, the quality of the mutton was changed in an instant, and he broke forth in these words:

"I've made a great mistake—oh, sad! The sheep are really not so bad. Whoever says the mutton is not good. Knows nothing, Mr. Robinson, of food. I verily believe I could turn glutton On such sweet, wholesome, pretty looking mutton. Pray, Mr. Robinson, the mutton sell: I hope, that his majesty is well."

The Harrison mutton has wonderfully improved in quality since the cart that carries it has received the inscription of the Harrisburgh Convention, that is certain.

Your whig journalist, after all, is your true optimist. He makes the best of the most untoward dispensation. He improves a bad nomination as a good Christian in private a personal calamity, deeming it the fittest and wisest thing that could be done in his case, and submitting to it, not only with acquiescence and resignation, but with praise and thankfulness.

Let the whigs be grateful that matters are no worse. Let them call to mind the philosophy of the honest Dutchman, who, having broken his leg, told the bystanders that it was a mercy that he had not broken his neck. The Harrisburgh Convention had the party in their power, and might have nominated a baboon, or made the whigs vote for the big bear at the show of beasts in the Bowery.—They have exercised their authority on the whole with great moderation; they have been reasonable enough to nominate a thing in human shape, though by no means, so far as intellect is concerned, a favorable specimen of the human species.

## "GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

A whig letter writer, (probably the same who saw Governor Shelby at Harrisburgh) speaking of the Whig Convention, breaks out as follows. The high, the holy, and lofty spirit which animated the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is considered as nothing, when compared to the heroic self devotion of the office seekers congregated at Harrisburgh:

"Such ENTHUSIASM—such DISINTERESTED abandonment of preferences, personal and sectional—such devotion to the INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT THE COUNTRY—WAS NEVER before witnessed."

After the friends of Mr. Clay had been foiled completely in their intrigues at Harrisburgh these "disinterested" patriots began to think of "NUMBER ONE" with a view no doubt to "nothing but" a good fat office! Mr. Banks of Kentucky (we quote his very words) "assumed the Convention, that in his own district, Gen. Harrison would receive a large vote as Mr. Clay."

Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky, was not behind Mr. Banks. He said that "the country had not done Gen. Harrison—who was no less noble than Mr. Clay—justice. He (Gen. H.) had done more for his country and received less for his services than any man living."

Mr. Russell of Missouri, (a Kentuckian) after seeing "which way the wind was blowing" was not to be caught napping. He said that "he had come there it was true for Mr. Clay, but there were considerations in Missouri, that make the name of Gen. Harrison, a tower of strength. He is rich in the affections of his countrymen, and the whigs of Missouri will do their best—will die in the last ditch." Mr. R. concluded by announcing that in his state—and he came from the state of the great "xpungers"—light was breaking, and no mistake.

Mr. Combs of Kentucky, "went in" for Gen. Harrison, and said the "historian must do Mr. Clay justice. In other words, the office seekers could not."

Mr. Leigh of Virginia, had come there for Mr. Clay, but said he could not think the amendment of such a man as Henry Clay could be gratified by being made President. He has already a time, continued Mr. L., that will survive the marble mountains, &c.

It is evident from the remarks of Messrs. Leigh and Combs, that they consider Mr. Clay as having terminated his political existence.

Next in turn came Mr. Swift of 'Philadelphia,' who perceived by the quizzical countenances of the real friends of General Harrison that they could not exactly see into this new born admiration, went on to asseverate that although he had been for Clay, he was now heartily and cordially for Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Selden of New York, another Clay man, said that his support of Gen. Harrison would be hearty.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania, another Clay man, said he heartily supported the nomination. The delegates having pledged all the States represented, (New Hampshire excepted) to cast their electoral votes at the Presidential election, for Gen. Harrison, and no mistake, (twenty two states) it was enquired why the delegates from that state (N. H.) held back? After a little "hemming and hawing" clearing his throat, &c., Gen. Wilson of N. H.—the same who was beaten for Governor last spring, by 8,000 votes—rose and spoke as follows:

Gen. Wilson of New Hampshire, was very happy in his remarks. He expressed the belief that his state, though her prospects had been dark and gloomy, would respond to the nomination of Harrison over Tyler, in a spirit of enthusiasm, which would enable her to triumph over the present corrupt party in power." He related several anecdotes, and applied them very happily.

"Mr. HOLLY said Vermont had never bowed the knee to Baal, and had obtained the honorable distinction of being always right. He said they would go to the White House at Washington, (through the ballot box) and as a gallant son of Vermont, when he obtained the surrender of the Fort, they would demand its surrender 'in the name OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH and of the National Convention.'"

A CLEAR CASE.—A man was brought before a Justice of the Peace for stealing a spade. The Justice asked the accused what evidence he had to produce of the truth of the charge.

"I have two witnesses who will swear they saw him steal it."

He then demanded of the accused what defence he had to make.

"I can bring twelve men who will swear they did not see me steal it."

On which the Judge pronounced it a very clear case of twelve against two, and dismissed the complaint.—Hingham Gazette.

It is said that 478 of the factory girls in Lowell have over one hundred thousand dollars invested in the Savings Bank of that city.—[No doubt the bank will save it.]

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Thursday, has the following article on the subject of

**THE KENTUCKY BANK STOCK FRAUD.**—The whole secret of this matter we understand to be this. The Schuylkill Bank was agent of the Bank of Kentucky; the books of transfer were there, and in fact the Bank was most of it owned in Philadelphia. The Schuylkill Bank had become embarrassed and wanted money. The readiest way which could be hit upon to relieve the Schuylkill Bank, was to sell Kentucky Bank Stock, which could of course be manufactured to any extent. The stock was accordingly manufactured and sold until the amount was enormous. During the process, the President of the Bank retired, and the Cashier, Mr. Levis, was recently made President; so recently, that he is still called Cashier, and the retired President is spoken of as President. Since the explosion, the whole affair falls on the Cashier, who has made nothing by the fraud. He has only been the clerk of the affair, and paid all the moneys into the Bank. Yet nobody knows anything about it. The President says he knew nothing about it, and so the Board all say. The Bank raised near a million of dollars by fraud, but the proper controllers of the Bank, dear innocents, knew nothing about it. We can say, at least, they ought to have known.

## HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I WISH to sell the interest I hold in the HOUSE and LOT I now occupy, on Main street, above Mr. Redd's Factory. The house is well calculated for a moderate sized family, having four rooms on the first, and two on the second floor; a good Cellar Kitchen, Smoke-house and frame Stable. I hold a life estate in the property, and would sell it on reasonable terms.

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Jan. 2, 1840—1-1f

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

**A. T. Skillman & Son,**  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash. They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—1f

## City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS &amp; BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

## School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. E. WINTHROP and LADY, (formerly Miss Ansbree,) would inform their friends and the public, that, after the Christmas vacation, they will again open their school, on Monday the 30th of December, in the large and commodious rooms next door to the Episcopal Church.

Terms.—French and Ancient Languages, (for each Language,) per quarter of 11 weeks, \$5 00  
English Branches, and all kinds of needle work, 5 00  
Drawing and Painting, 5 00  
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 16 00  
F tuition payable in the middle of each quarter.

Mr. W., grateful for the patronage which he has already received from his fellow citizens, would refer those with whom he is not personally acquainted, to the following testimonial, which he has lately received from President Day, Professor Stillman, and other gentlemen connected with Yale College, and which he presumes will be entirely satisfactory.

"The Rev. Edward Wintthrop, who was graduated at this College in 1831, sustained here a fair character, and was one of the most distinguished in his class, for talents, assiduous application, ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, and attainments in literature and science. Since he was graduated, he has been most of the time, removed from our immediate observation, though we have frequently heard, from a distance, of his continued success in literary and professional pursuits."

(Signed)  
JEREMIAH DAY,  
B. STILLMAN,  
J. L. KINGSLEY,  
C. A. GOODRICH.

Yale College, Nov. 22d, 1839.

December 26, 1839—52-6f

## Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,

TAKE NOTICE, that we will attend at the law office of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county Kentucky, on the 14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and Hawley Smith, and others to be used and read as evidence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein we are complainants, and you and others are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till the same is completed, at which time and place you can attend.

SAMUEL D. EVERETT &  
CATLETT G. RICHARDSON.  
By FARGUE & PETERS, their Attorneys.  
December 26, 1839—52-4f

## Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McCALLA.

June 20—54-1f

## Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-4f



## FOREIGN.

From the London Times, of Nov. 21.  
LONDON, Oct. 12, 1839.

Sir: Some public prints in this country having questioned the constitutional right of the individual States of which the North American Union is composed, to contract loans, we are happy to be able to avail ourselves of your visit to this country to refer the point (on which we never entertained a doubt,) to you, and to ask your legal opinion on the subject—in opinion which, we need hardly add, will be conclusive with ourselves, and most important for all who are interested in State securities.

We beg, therefore, that you will favor us with your written answer, at your earliest convenience, to the following inquiry:

"Has the Legislature of one of the American States legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?"

We have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
BARRING, BROTHERS & CO.  
The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c.

"Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, and lose no time in giving you my opinion on the question which you have submitted for my consideration. The assertions and suggestions to which you refer, as having appeared in some of the public prints, had not escaped my notice.

Your first inquiry is, whether the Legislature of one of the States has legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad.

"To this I answer, that the Legislature of a State has such power; and how any doubt could have arisen on this point, it is difficult for me to conceive. Every State is an independent, sovereign, political community, except in so far as certain powers, which it might otherwise have exercised, have been conferred on a general government, established under a written constitution, and exerting its authorities over the people of all the States. This general government is a limited government. Its powers are specific and enumerated. All powers not conferred upon it still remain with the States and with the people. The State Legislatures, on the other hand, possess all usual and ordinary powers of government, subject to any limitations which may be imposed by their own constitutions, and, with the exception, as I have said, of the operation on these powers of the constitution of the United States.

"The powers conferred on the general government cannot of course be exercised by any individual State; nor can any State pass any law which is prohibited by the Constitution of the U. States. Thus no State can by itself make war, or conclude peace, or enter into alliances or treaties with foreign nations. In these, and in other important particulars, the powers which would have otherwise belonged to the State, can now be exercised only by the general government, or government of the United States. Nor can a State pass a law which is prohibited by its own constitution. But there is no provision in the constitution of the U. States, nor, so far as I know or have understood, in any State constitution, prohibiting the Legislature of a State from contracting debts, or making loans, either at home or abroad. Every State has the power of levying and collecting taxes, direct and indirect, of all kinds, except that no State can impose duties on goods and merchandise imported, that power belonging exclusively to Congress by the constitution. That power of taxation is exercised by every State, habitually and constantly, according to its own discretion, and the exigencies of its government.

"This is the general theory of that mixed system of government which prevails in America. And as the constitution of the United States contains no prohibition or restraint on State Legislatures in regard to making loans, and no State constitution, so far as known to me, contains any such prohibition, it is clear that in this respect, those Legislatures are left in the full possession of this power, as an ordinary and usual power, of government.

"I have seen a suggestion, that State loans must be regarded as unconstitutional and illegal, inasmuch as the constitution of the United States has declared that no State shall emit bills of credit. It is certain that the constitution of the United States does contain this salutary prohibition; but what is a bill of credit? It has no resemblance whatever to a bond, or rather security given for the payment of money borrowed. The term 'Bill of Credit,' is familiar in our political history, and its meaning well ascertained and settled, not only by that history, but by judicial representations and decisions from the highest source. For the purpose of this opinion, it may be sufficient to say that bills of credit, the subject of the prohibition in the constitution of the United States, were essentially paper money. They were paper issues intended for circulation, and for receipt into the Treasury as cash, and were sometimes made a tender in payment for debt.

"To put an end at once, and forever, to evils of this sort, and to dangers from this source, the constitution of the United States has declared, that 'no State shall emit bills of credit, nor make any thing but gold or silver a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts.' All this, however, proves, not that States cannot contract debts, but that, when contracted, they must pay them in coin, according to their stipulations. The several States possess the power of borrowing money for their own internal operations of expenditure, as fully as Congress possesses the power to borrow in behalf of the United States, for the purpose of raising armies, equipping navies, or performing any other of its constitutional duties. It may be added that Congress itself fully recognizes this power in the States, as it is apparent from the investment of large funds which it held in trust for very important purposes, in certificates of State stocks.

"The security for State loans is the pledged faith of the State, as a political community. It rests on the same basis as other contracts with established governments—the same basis, for example, as loans made in the United States under the authority of Congress; that is to say, the good faith of the Government making the loan, and its ability to fulfill its engagements. The State loans, it is known, have been contracted principally for the purpose of making railroads and canals; and in some cases, although I know not how generally, the income or revenue expected to be derived from

these works is directly and specifically pledged for the payments of the interest and the redemption of the debt, in addition to the obligation of public faith. In several States other branches of revenue have been specifically pledged, and in others very valuable tracts of land. It cannot be doubted that the general result of these works of internal improvement has been, and will be, to enhance the wealth and ability of the States.

"It has been said that the States cannot be sued on these bonds. But neither could the United States be sued, nor, as I suppose, the Crown of England, in a like case. Nor would the power of suing, probably, give the creditor any substantial additional security. The solemn obligation of a government, arising on its own acknowledged bond, would not be enhanced by a judgment rendered on such bond. If it either could not, or would not, make provision for paying the bond, it is not probable that it could, or would, make provision for satisfying the judgment.

"The States cannot rid themselves of their obligations otherwise than by the honest payment of the debt. They can pass no law impairing the obligation of their own contracts—they can make nothing a tender in discharge of such contracts but gold and silver. They possess all adequate power of providing for the case, by taxes and in other means of revenue. They cannot get round their duty nor evade its force. Any failure to fulfill its undertakings would be an open violation of public faith, to be followed by the penalty of dishonor and disgrace—a penalty, it may be presumed, which no State of the American Union would be likely to incur.

"I hope I may be justified by existing circumstances to close this letter with the expression of an opinion of a more general nature. It is, that I believe the citizens of the U. States, like all honest men, regard debts, whether public or private, and whether existing at home or abroad, to be of moral as well as legal obligation; and I trust I may appeal to their history, from the moment when those states took their rank among the nations of the earth to the present time, for proof that this belief is well founded; and if it were possible that any of the states should at any time so entirely lose her self respect and forget her duty as to violate the faith solemnly pledged for pecuniary engagements, I believe there is no country upon earth—not even that of the injured creditors—in which such a proceeding would meet with less countenance or indulgence than it would receive from the great mass of the American people.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

### Ten Days Later from England.

The packet ship England, at New York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 7th December. We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce and Herald for extras, from which we make up the following summary of intelligence:

The complexion of the commercial intelligence is as well as we expected, and better. Cotton was rather lower, but that was expected, and so is a still farther decline. We have collected the very best possible information respecting American Stocks, from the letters of the principal London Bankers, and they show a distinct change for the better.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at Bristol on 31st of November. She sailed here on the 16th.

### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The London Spectator, under date of Saturday, December 7, 12 o'clock, states that an arrangement has been concluded between the Messrs. R. and H. and the agent of the United States Bank, by which the said firm have contracted to advance £1,000,000 sterling upon the deposit of State Stocks, to the same amount of issues and debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the price of these debentures have been fixed at 94, with 2 per cent. commission; and they are redeemable at par in two years.

War has broken out afresh in Africa, between Abdel-Kader and the French, under circumstances which give the latter much uneasiness. Large reinforcements were being sent from France with the utmost dispatch.

The course intended to be pursued by the British government towards China, is not yet announced.

The brig Petrel, bound from Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, to Stockton, with timber, was cast away, November 29th, on the coast of Fife, and all on board perished, except one seaman. Among the lost was a lady, in whose trunk was found £100 in bank bills. The brig had touched at Stromness, where the unfortunate woman got on board. Her name was Elizabeth Wagstaff. The gale is represented to have been severe in the extreme.

A writer in the London Times intimates that foreign letters bearing inland postage, in addition to the foreign charges, are not to obtain the benefit of the late reduction.

The proprietor of the Dublin Evening Mail was lately notified in the sum of £300, for libel upon Mr. Jones, ex-sheriff of Dublin.

The decease of a daughter of Lord Brougham is mentioned in the papers.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the British Minister at Lisbon, says, "Her Majesty's Government cannot by any means admit the right which the British Government arrogates by virtue of the bill presented to parliament, to give the instructions to which his lordship alludes, for the capture and disposal of vessels found trading in slaves under the Portuguese flag and south of the Equator."

There were imported into Great Britain and Ireland during the year ending January 5th, 1839, 1,241,430 quarters of grain; and during the six months ending the 5th of July, 1839, 1,615,714 quarters (or 8 bushels each).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The accounts from the United States by the Great Western leave no doubt whatever of the ability of the New York Banks to sustain specie payments, and this, having now been put sufficiently to the test, is received here as a favorable omen for the establishment of a better state of things in that country, and of the renewal of trade with it by Great Britain, not perhaps, to the extravagant state of it lately existing, but to such an extent as it ought to attain, and is consistent with safe and regular returns for it. We shall take no more State stocks from the Americans as remittances for a very long time, because importers, finding no vent for them at home, will no longer receive them in payment, but they will send us us

and Europe generally, cotton, tobacco, corn, and other produce, quite equal to, if not much better than specie. Large remittances of this kind are said to have arrived by the Great Western, consisting chiefly of bills drawn against large shipments of corn to France, but which will be available as an instrument for rectifying the exchange in this country. Further large orders of the same kind were sent out by the British Queen, it having become a great government object in France, as a means of safety against popular tumults, to secure the most abundant stock of grain, for which America presented the best market.

On the whole, the difficulties under which trade labored in the United States have not been, in point of fact, materially relieved. It is the prospect only which is decidedly better, and for that both countries are indebted to the firmness of the New York banks in adhering to their engagements. A contrary course would have led to another general suspension all over the Union, and then years would have been required to bring its trade into a safe position.

The prevalence of an impression that the accounts from the United States by the Great Western are altogether of a more favorable complexion, produced an improvement in the funds.

LONDON, December 6th.  
Friday Evening.

The anticipations of yesterday respecting any relief from the pressure by the Bank upon the money market have not been realized, though it is probable enough that the subject underwent some discussion at the weekly meeting yesterday of the directors. The eagerness with which the reports are caught at is a proof, and rather a melancholy one also, of the severity of that pressure. Never were the monetary and commercial affairs of this country in a more delicate and difficult situation than at the present moment.

Traders of all descriptions, but especially the inferior ones, are staggering almost under that high rate of interest which the bank directors have thought it expedient, for their own safety, to spread all over the country, and it is clear almost to conviction that commerce cannot revive under its deadly influence, whilst it is almost equally certain, at the same time, that without assistance from trade and large exportation, the bank cannot succeed in turning the exchanges in favor of this country.

Statement submitted by Mr. Jaudon, to the creditors of the United States Bank.

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I hand you a copy of a condensed statement, which I have received from the Bank of the United States, of its assets and liabilities on the 4th ult.

A special committee, consisting of five members of the board of directors, was appointed on the 12th November to examine into the situation of the bank. On the 15th of November (the day before the sailing of the Great Western steamer) they made a report that the limited time allowed them precluded an investigation of all the items of the account, and that they therefore directed their attention to the least perspicuous items—viz, the bills discounted on other than personal security (A.) amounting to 13,568,948 98

The stock accounts (B.) amounting to 13,422,074 34

And the balance due by State banks (C.) 4,619,947 74

The committee estimates the probable loss on these items as follows:—

A. 475,077 62

B, including \$375,000 subscribed under the charter, the loss on which forms a part of the bonus paid to the state, 2,833,531 10

C, considered good.

The other items had, however, been investigated by the committee on the state of the bank, a standing committee of five directors, who estimated the probable loss on the remainder of the bills discounted to be less than \$1,000,000, and upon the real estate and banking houses \$300,000. All the remaining assets were considered good.

The following is given as the result:—

A surplus as shown by the statement, 4,869,009 67

Probable gain on the circulation of the late bank, estimated at \$600,000 in the Report of the Commissioners of the United States 300,000 00

Interest accrued on debts considered good, but not yet charged on the books, 510,633 39

Deduct losses estimated

A 475,077 65

B 2,833,311 10

Bills discounted 1,000,000 00

Real Estate, &c. 300,000 00

4,608,603 72

Probable surplus beyond the capital of \$35,000,000 1,071,004 34

It should be recollected that the bonus 2,500,000 dollars, paid in cash for the charter, has already been charged to the surplus fund, and that if it had been distributed in annual payments over the whole period of the charter, as was done by the late bank of the United States, this fund would stand 2,000,000 dollars higher than it now does.

It may be important for the stockholders to know, that it is the practice of the bank to send all its monthly statements to the Government at the end of the year, in time to be laid before the legislature, and that this practice has never been objected to by the state authorities. I am very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

S. JAUDON,  
Agent of the Bank of the U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The shares of the United States Bank were done to day to some extent at £16 10s. This is better by 10s. per share than they were previously quoted at.

The American minister and Mrs. Stevenson have returned to town from their tour in the north of England.

It is a lamentable fact, that in various remote parts of the counties of Durham and Northumberland whole fields of ripe wheat, oats, and beans are yet to be seen.—*Cumberland Post.*

SOUTH AMERICAN BLOCKADES.—The merchants of Liverpool have at length resolved to make such energetic remonstrances on the ruinous assumed to our trade by the wanton aggressions of the French, as even Lord Palmerston shall be compelled to

hear. We trust the commercial interest throughout the country will second the appeal. The closing of South America is the main cause of the distressing stagnation of commerce.

Manchester Chronicle.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Arrests, on account of the late explosion of the infernal machine, are made hourly.

The French papers breathe war and vengeance. The *Moniteur*, (a government paper) says:

"War has broken out in Algiers. The government has taken the measures required by the dignity of France. Reinforcements have been ordered to Algiers in men, horses and material, and 25,000 men will be immediately called under arms." Other journals add, "The 5th and 3d Regiments are ordered to Toulon, and to Africa, with 20 squadrons, picked from the different regiments. The Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale have asked permission to go to Algiers." The *Message* says, "An embassy is immediately to be sent to the Emperor of Morocco to intimate to him to take one side or the other, and either break with Abdel Kader, and prevent his getting arms and ammunition from Morocco, or else prepare for war with France."

The *Toulonnais* of the 29th of November, thus sums up the situation of affairs in Algiers:

"The flood of our countrymen has everywhere flowed under the yaghat; fire has devoured the property of the friendly tribes and of the colonists, and our soldiers, being inferior in numbers to the enemy, are obliged to maintain an unequal contest. Hostilities are general; they have broken out at Bida, Koleah, Maclma, Foudouck, Arba, and all the neighboring camps. Several villages have been reduced to ashes, and amongst others, that of Noullous, whose inhabitants have been carried off by the Arabs; a convoy escorted by 48 men were never heard of, and a detachment of 148 men entirely put to the sword."

### NEWS FROM THE CHEROKEES.

By Col. T. J. PLW, who arrived here late last evening, four days from Fort Smith, we learn that Jack Nicholson, one of the murderers of Major Ridge, and an Indian named Terrell, and two others, charged with being concerned in disturbances in the Cherokee nation, have been arrested by commands under Lieut. Porter, of the 4th Infantry, and Northrup, of the 1st Dragoons. The prisoners are now on their way to this city, under the charge of the U. S. Marshal, Maj. E. Rector, and will be here in a day or two.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Captain Wm. Armstrong, has received instructions to withhold all annuities and payments to the Cherokees, except mere subsistence, until affairs in that nation shall become in a more settled state.

The garrison and the Cherokee nation are in a continual bustle, with preparation for active operations in arresting disorderly persons. It will be well for the officers of our militia, and all persons liable to military duty, to keep themselves in readiness; it may be necessary for a portion of them to march to the assistance of the government troops.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

The World is governed too much.—The Legislature of Florida, which has met annually for seventy years, has passed something more than a thousand laws for the government of a country whose white population has yet only reached about 25,000.

Acts of incorporation granting charters, 137  
Amendments to the acts of incorporation, 80  
Acts granting exclusive privileges, 78  
Divorces, 28  
Laws of a general nature, many of them for individual purposes, 700  
[St. Augustine Herald.]

An Indian Doctor.—During the time of the assemblage of the delegates of various Indian tribes at Washington recently, a circumstance occurred which went to prove that the course of treatment pursued by the savage physicians, in certain cases, if severe, was at least founded on sound philosophy. Amongst our most intelligent medical men, it is believed that if a stubborn disease can be eradicated by the creating of a more available one, then a cure is certain.

The Hon. Mr. —, a member of Congress, was afflicted with an ulcer in one of his legs, which baffled the skill of the best physicians, and annoyed him excessively. Hearing that there was a skillful physician among the delegation, he determined to try him. The learned man was consequently called in and listened for some time to the patient's account of the various treatments he had received; in reply he only shook his head and gave an expressive grunt, implying that no one had treated it rightly. He at length informed Mr. — that he did not cure what the complaint was, but he could cure it if he, Mr. —, would do exactly all he required. The patient consented, and was stretched upon the floor in front of the fire, the ulcer laid bare, and his hands tied close to his body. The doctor then walked several times around him, muttering what he considered magic words. After this ceremony, his legs were bound tightly, and again the Indian proceeded with his incantation, carrying in his right hand a shovel full of live coals, which ever and anon he passed zig zag over the patient's body. All at once, and before Mr. — was aware of his danger, he threw the burning coals upon the sore, and with a fiendish grin, danced wildly around his suffering victim. Mr. — shrieked, raved, swore, but all to no purpose—the coals grazed away, and not until they were well heated was he relieved by the savage doctor. His first impulse, when he got the use of his arms and legs, was to kick the Indian down stairs; but a grunt of approbation from the latter arrested his intention, and he sternly asked him why he had burned him in so cruel a manner. The doctor replied, in substance, in the following manner:

"Your sore worried all your learned doctors; it worried me too. I've made a common burn of it; now it is very easy to cure a burn."

It is almost needless to say Mr. — was a sound man in two weeks.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Woman is the morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. I less our sins. May we always look in their skiey influence, till we are sky high.

A true philosopher is one who can smile at his own misfortunes and pity and relieve those of others.—*Picayune.*

## FARMERS' REGISTER,

AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Lexington, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title. It is customary for those who put forth proposals for publishing newspapers, as well as for great deal about the many advantages that the public may expect to derive from their publications, and to make numerous promises, which it would be difficult, if not impossible for them to perform. To this custom the undersigned does not feel it incumbent upon him fully to conform. The title he has selected for his paper sufficiently indicates its leading objects, and the public are capable of judging whether such a paper will be advantageous to the community or not, and having been engaged more than twenty years of his life in publishing a newspaper, the same public can judge of the competency or incompetency of the undersigned to conduct properly and profitably, the publication he now proposes to commence. It is true, he has heretofore acted upon the political theatre; that, he now proposes to abandon, so far as the publication of the *FARMERS' REGISTER* is concerned, and to enter upon the more agreeable, and he hopes more profitable one, of Agriculture and its concomitant pursuits, and as he expects to derive the means of supporting a large family principally from his proposed publication, it will be his chief and his interest, to make his paper both valuable and acceptable to the public. To which end he will spare neither exertions nor expense. His whole time and energies shall be devoted to it. The *FARMERS' REGISTER* will be devoted mainly to the dissemination of such matter as will promote the interest of the Farmer and Stock-raiser; but in addition to that will contain Racing and Sporting Intelligence, the current News of the day; and the Prices Current of the various agricultural products of our country, both at home and abroad, and occasionally a column or two of Miscellaneous matter. The *REGISTER* will take no part whatever in politics, except to give the political news of the day, such as the results of the elections in the different states, and a condensed account of the proceedings of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, &c.

TERMS.—The *FARMERS' REGISTER* & WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES will be published every Thursday evening, on a fine imperial sheet, quarto form, at \$2.50, if paid in advance, \$4.00, if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in other papers in the city.

The publication will be commenced about the middle of January. Persons who procure the paper subscribers that will pay in advance, shall receive the paper one year as a compensation for their trouble.

Editors in Kentucky who will copy the above, and continue it a few times, will have the favor reciprocated, and at the same time confer a favor on their old friend,

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Ky. December 18, 1839.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Lexington, January 9, 1840, the Mayor appointed the following Standing Committees:

On Claims—Messrs. Headington, Moore and Todd.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Johnson, Butler and Chinn.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Todd, Moore and Forbes.

On Improvements and Repairs—Messrs. Johnson, Blincoe, Ater and Headington.

On the City School—Messrs. Chinn, Headington and Blincoe.

On the Hospital and Work House—the Mayor, Messrs. Todd and Graves.

To Superintend Fire Department—Messrs. Moore, Graves, Forbes and Chinn.

On Repairs and Gravities—Messrs. Sloan, Theobald and Graves.

At J. P. MEGOWAN, City.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 1840 3-31

### DOCTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located.  
DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop, for the present, is on Main-street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.  
Jan. 9, 1840 2-11

### NOT REMOVED.

Several of my friends and customers had remarked to me, that they heard my store was removed; I take this method to inform my customers and the public in general, that I continue my store in the same house, one door from the corner of west main and Broadway streets; and have newly received from the east a variety of LACES, RIBBONS, and other goods which I will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for cash.  
H. WHITE.

Dec. 4, 1839—49-11

### Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

FOR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20 and 22 years old; 1 boy 8 years old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.  
Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, or JOHN BARNES.

Lexington, December 13, 1839.—50-41

### LIST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Girou's.)  
Oct 29, '39—13-11



KNIGHT ERRAND,  
Black Knight of Malta, & White  
Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and on ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3\*

### Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS, fresh and in line order;

40 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;

5 Cases FRESH PRUNES;

30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;

50 do ROCK CANDY;

Just received and for sale by  
JNO. B. TILFORD,  
No. 41, Main street.

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-11

### Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.  
CORNWALL & BROTHER.  
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3\*



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention was held at Frankfort, on the 8th of January, which was attended by about 400 delegates. We shall be enabled to give the proceedings of the Convention in full, in our next. We can now only say that the business was conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity.

CYRUS WINGATE, Esq. presided over the Convention, and the following candidates were nominated, and recommended for the support of the Kentucky Democracy:

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RICHARD FRENCH, ESQ.**  
LT. GOVERNOR,  
**A. G. HAWES, ESQ.**

For Electors to choose a President and Vice President.

### General Electors,

Nathan Gaither, of Adair county,  
Thomas M. Hickey, of Fayette co.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1st Con. Dis. John L. Murray, Calloway county. |  |
| 2d do. Cornelius Burnett, Henderson do.        |  |
| 3d do. Richard S. Ford, Warren do.             |  |
| 4th do. Ebenezer Thompson, Pulaski do.         |  |
| 5th do. Thomas P. Moore, Mercer do.            |  |
| 6th do. Martin Hardin, Hardin do.              |  |
| 7th do. John Rowan, Nelson do.                 |  |
| 8th do. David Meriwether, Jefferson do.        |  |
| 9th do. Daniel Garrard, Clay do.               |  |
| 10th do. Mathews Flournoy, Fayette do.         |  |
| 11th do. Thomas Marshall, Lewis do.            |  |
| 12th do. Peter Lashbrooke, Mason do.           |  |
| 13th do. John W. Tibbatts, Campbell do.        |  |

Our God-like namesake, DANIEL WEBSTER, has returned from his visit to Europe, in the packet-ship Mediator, which arrived at New York on the 25th December, "in good health and spirits."

The good spirits with which Mr. Webster was filled on his arrival, can be easily accounted for:

According to newspaper accounts, there was the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars raised for him, as an outfit by the New York and Boston folks. After his arrival in England, he received all aristocratical and monarchical attentions. His daughter was married in London, (it is true to a Yankee, instead of one of the English nobility) and the grandeur of the nuptial affair has been seldom surpassed in that land of aristocracy.

When Mr. Webster returned, he found that Harry of the West had been laid upon the shelf by the Whig party, to which they both professed to be attached, and that the "hero of Tippecanoe" had been nominated as the *locum tenens*, to keep the Presidential office for the God-like, for the ensuing four years!

We say these matters were calculated to elevate the spirits of the great expounder of the constitution—and we truly admit he ought to be in "good spirits."

There is, however, one other subject connected with Mr. Webster's visit to England, to which it might not be unprofitable to call the attention of the people of this union. We mean the legal opinion of the defender of the American Constitution, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., for which the newspapers say he received £1,000, or near five thousand dollars!! This sum, of course, formed another cause for the elevation of Mr. Webster's spirits.

Of the motive for subsidizing \$33,000 as an outfit, by the merchants of Boston and New York, much has been said in the public prints, but we have enquired but little in our paper. We know the ardor of personal respect and attachment; and could easily conceive, that in the wealthy cities mentioned, that sum could be easily obtained, as a tribute to a high partisan politician. But what could have induced Baring, Brothers & Co., subjects of a foreign state, deeply interested in American State "bills of credit," to have given the American Senator near five thousand dollars for an opinion which any *tyro* could have written out in an hour, is a matter which will cause many deeply to consider, before the object is fully understood.

We profess not to "see further into the mill stone than he who pecks it," but some weeks since we undertook to predict that the United States would assume the foreign debts of the States! and said we cared not who should record the prediction.

The British Government, to whose subjects the several States are indebted, will not permit those subjects to be swindled out of their money, without a violent effort to prevent it. Already has the press announced that one State, at least, has failed to pay the interest which has accrued upon its bills of credit. According to the opinion of Mr. Webster, judgment and execution cannot be enforced against the delinquent State, and if honor and honesty will not induce the State to do justice,

then the only recourse of England is A WAR against the State failing to meet its engagements.

If we are correct in our judgment, and Mr. Webster is equally so in his £1,000 opinion, then, can any one State, without the power of the General Government to prevent it, involve the whole United States in a war with a foreign power.

We think the Great Expounder should not have pocketed his £1,000 fee, without giving to the subject a more full, free and dispassionate consideration.

What is a *Bill of credit*? The great American Senator says it is something which is intended to pass and be used as currency.

What is a *Letter of credit*? All the commercial community will say it is not intended to pass or be used according to the legal and constitutional opinion of the great expounder.

Anon, we may have more to say upon this, as it appears to us, important subject.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY we are indebted for the President's Message, with all the accompanying documents. This is a most important volume, and we tender to our Senator our thanks for his attention. When room will permit, we propose extending to our readers such information, as was, no doubt intended by our Senator in thus favouring us.

Mr. CLAY is, thus far, unlike our little great men. He is desirous that information should be disseminated to the whole people—mindful of the benefits which might result, and regardless of its effects upon the political party, which has professed to sustain his opinions. Yet this is the man, who has been forever put aside by the Harrisburgh Whig Convention, and to whose dictation, the Kentucky delegation, headed by Metcalf and Combs, was the first to give its adhesion! Yet, the Whigs of Kentucky, and the whole community have just cause to laud those incorruptible worthies.

Mr. Clay has long ceased to be a political favourite with us, but when we witness the position in which he has been placed, and near the Kentucky Whig editors speaking of the enthusiasm with which the announcement was received, we are bound to ask, "can such things be, and overcome us, like a summer's dream, without our special wonder?"

There was a smart sparring between Mr. Clay and Mr. Callahan of the U. States Senate. Our paper was so far filled before we received the account, that we are unable to give the particulars of this *setto*. It appears to us, however, from the reports we have seen of it, that both gentlemen, conscious of errors heretofore perpetrated, replied to charges, which were not made by either.

Our latest intelligence from Congress (7th inst) is of little importance as to action. On that day, Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, Chairman of the committee on Elections, reported, that the Committee had had the contested elections from New Jersey before it, but had not been able to advance an inch, and asked the passage of a resolution, that all the evidence papers &c. in the case be referred to the committee; and that both sets of gentlemen claiming seats, be summoned to appear before it. This called forth a long discussion; but how it terminated we are unadvised.

Gen. Jackson, with improved health, arrived at Memphis on the 31st December, on his way to New Orleans, to be present on the 8th January, by invitation, at the celebration of that day. He had accepted the invitation to visit Mississippi, as the guest of the State, on his return from New Orleans.

### COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

The Vice President of the United States was in Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th, on his way to Washington. We learn from the Ohio Statesman of the 24th, that the Vice President's personal friends, desirous of testifying their respect for his services, not only in the field, but in the councils of the nation, addressed to him the following note to which he returned the subjoined answer:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned Democratic members of the General Assembly, and other political friends now in Columbus, as a testimony of their high regard for your long and faithful services, both in the public councils and in the field, beg leave to invite you to partake of a public dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience. A complimentary with this request will be highly gratifying to a large number of friends, who are anxious to meet you in the social circle, and to enjoy a personal interview with the man whom they have delighted to honor as a veteran in the cause of democracy.

(Signed by upwards of one hundred gentlemen of the town and vicinity.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your kind and flattering invitation to partake of a public dinner, for which you will please accept my sincere and respectful acknowledgments. But the character of my engagements is such, that it is entirely out of my power to comply with your wishes.

It will give me great pleasure, gentlemen, to meet you this evening, and to see such other friends as may choose to call, at any hour that may be agreeable to yourselves.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

To Gen. McLaughlin, and others.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the Vice President, an immense assemblage of citizens convened at the American Hotel in the evening. The large dining room was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain admission. Col. Spencer acted as president of the meeting, and Mr. Grant as Vice President.

Several toasts were given and responded to by animated speeches. The Ohio Statesman remarks: "For ourselves we have scarcely words to do justice to the occasion. The large hall of the American was jammed full, and some hundreds unable to get an entrance. The enthusiasm was unbounded, the Democratic sentiment was everywhere, and that the Democracy of Ohio will nobly maintain its present elevated position."

"The speech of the Vice President was continually interrupted by the most unbounded applause."

"Gov. Shannon's response to the toast given him was

in his happiest style, and at once pointed him out as the orator and enthusiastic patriot, and statesman. His allusion to the services of the Vice President in the late war produced a thrilling excitement in every bosom, which burst forth in raptures of applause.

"Several other speeches were made, which went off with a spirit of applause seldom equalled in meetings of the kind."

"Numerous toasts were prepared by individuals, but the Vice President having been up two nights before his arrival here, the company dispersed at the earliest possible moment, according to arrangement, though then late."

"Col. Johnson left the city this morning in the stage for Washington.—*Low. Pub. Ad.*"

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1839.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal of Friday's proceedings, the Clerk read the names of the several Standing Committees of the House. They made a part of the journal of proceedings. The following are the names of the Standing Committees and the committee men.

**On Naval Affairs**—Messrs. Thomas of Maryland, Reed, Holmes of South Carolina, King, Grennell, Anderson, Robinson and Prolitt.

**On Militia**—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, Weller, Thomas of Maryland, Goode, Rogers, Triplett and Ridgeway.

**On Indian Affairs**—Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Alford, Cross, Chitt, S. Leppard, Lucas and Hunt.

**On Military Affairs**—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Thompson of South Carolina, Miller, Coates, Kemble, Allen, Munroe, Sumpter and Goggins.

**On Ways and Means**—Messrs. Jones of Va. Biddle, Atherton, Lawrence, Rhett, Vanderpool, Evans, Conner, and Cooper of Ga.

**On Commerce**—Messrs. Curtis, Miller, White, Butler, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Pitts, Waller and Betts.

**On Elections**—Messrs. Campbell, Rives, Fillmore, Crabb, Brown, Fisher, Smith of Conn. and Bots.

**On the Judiciary**—Messrs. Sergeant, Cray, Holliman, Turney, Mason, Colquitt, Storrs and Bond.

**On Expenditures in Department of State**—Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell and Trumbull.

**On Expenditures in Department of Treasury**—Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren and Jones of N. Y.

**On Expenditures in Department of War**—Messrs. Gannett of Louisiana, Howard of Indiana, Wagener, Holmes of South Carolina, and Cooper of Penn.

**On Expenditures of Department of Navy**—Messrs. Sinton, Vanderpool, Swanton, Green and Gerry.

**On Expenditures in Department of Post Office**—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, Davis and Brown.

**On Department of Public Buildings**—Messrs. Stanley, Formance, Gates, Henry and Earle.

**On Public Buildings and Grounds**—Messrs. Lincoln, Pettkin, Leonard, Keim and Hastings.

**On Unfinished Business**—Messrs. Peak, Parish, Jackson, James and Dana.

**On Accounts**—Messrs. Johnson of New York, Lawrence, Jackson of Maryland, Mansand and Floyd.

**On Foreign Affairs**—Messrs. Perkins, Cushing, Drumgoole, Granger, Bynum, Hawes, Howard, Everett and Child.

**On Territories**—Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Ramsay, Campbell of Tennessee, Stewart, Brewster, Davis of Kentucky, Montague and Fine.

**On Roads and Canals**—Messrs. Ogles, Graves, Carroll, Hill, Smith of Indiana, Starkweather, Reynier, Colquitt and Blackwell.

**On Manufactures**—Messrs. Adams, Nesbitt, Sade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Drumgoole, Antchell, Eastman and Davis of Penn.

**On Agriculture**—Messrs. Leberry, Dennis, McClellan, Smith of Ind., Hammond, Shaw, Sweeney, Doug and Hope.

**Invalid Pensions**—Messrs. Sherrard Williams, Morris, Crittenden of New York, Doane, Strong, Randall, Morris of Pennsylvania, Palen and Edwards.

**On Mileage**—Messrs. Williams of Connecticut, Williams of Massachusetts, Morgan, Leet and Allen.

**On Revolutionary Claims**—Messrs. Talliaferro of Virginia, Carr of Indiana, Anderson of Kentucky, Stenrod, Reynier, Davis of Penn., Brockway of Conn., Taylor and Hunt.

**On Patents**—Messrs. Fletcher of Vermont, Beatty, Prentiss, Paynter and Newhard.

**On Public Lands**—Messrs. Corwin, Reynolds, Cray, White of Kentucky, Fisher, Garland and Hubbard.

**On Claims**—Messrs. Dawson, Russell, Banks, Giddings, Williams, Smith of Conn., Gentry and Galbraith.

**On the Post Office and Post Roads**—Messrs. McKay, Hopkins, Child, Marvin, Leadbetter, J. L. Williams, Anderson of Kentucky, Butler and Brown.

**On the District of Columbia**—Messrs. W. C. Johnson, C. H. Williams, Berrie, Clark, Davee, Graham, Cranston, Black and Hawkins.

**On Private Land Claims**—Messrs. Casey of Illinois, Garland, Calhoun, Dilleit, Wick, Butler, Hastings, Jameson and White of La.

### Election of City Officers.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, will meet at their Council Chamber, on Friday, the 24th of January, 1840, for the purpose of electing

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A Clerk;  |  |
| A City Attorney;  |  |
| A City Marshal;   |  |
| An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;                                 |  |
| A City Printer;   |  |
| A City Collector;   |  |
| A City Treasurer;   |  |
| A City Surveyor;  |  |
| A Captain of the Night-watch, and three subordinate Night watchmen; |  |
| A Clerk and two Watchers of the Market;                             |  |
| An Inspector of Weights and Measures;                               |  |
| A Keeper of the Grave Yard.   |  |

Attest, J. P. MEGOWAN, Clk. City.

Lex. Jan. 16, 1840—2-3

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, in and of O. L. JAMES, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, immediately, and to leave having claim against the estate, will present them for liquidation.

Attest, H. L. BO. L. E. Y.

Lex. Jan. 16, 1840—2-3

### LOAF SUGAR.

FIFTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar, 25 boxes Philadelphia single refined Do.

Just received and for sale low, by

JNO. B. TILFORD,

Jan. 15, 1840—2

No. 41, Main Street.

**Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.**

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;

10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;

Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,

Jan. 4, 1840.

No. 41, Main Street.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of Bowman & Harcourt was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by said firm, will be settled by J. P. BOWMAN, who is alone authorized.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

Jan. 4, 1840—2-1m

**CUSTOMERS.**—To the customers of Bowman & Harcourt I would respectfully solicit to come forward and pay their notes and accounts, for I assure them that I am greatly in need of money, and by settling with me this month, they will save me from borrowing to pay my own debts. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. P. BOWMAN.

**NOTICE.**—All persons are hereby forewarned from taking assignments on, or trading for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Megge, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for \$2125 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully credited, unless compelled by law.

I will give the said Seth Megge one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement.

DEAN MEGGE.

Jessamine County, Jan. 11, 1840.—3-3m

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coach-making Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all indebted will please come forward and liquidate the same as soon as possible.

JABEZ BEACH,

JOHN MCGINNIS.

November 12, 1839. 2-3m

At N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted at the old stand, above Brennan's Hotel, by

J. MCGINNIS.

**A LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Lexington Post Office on the 1st day of January, 1840, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Abornathy David  
Abbott Lyman Jr  
Adams John M N  
Addis John E  
Aikin John  
Akern J  
Allen John C  
Alexander James E  
Alvis John

B—Sarah H Miss  
Baker Amos  
Baker John  
Baker Catharine Miss  
Baker David  
Baker Allen  
Bailey John R  
Barnett Caroline Miss  
Ball Elizabeth Miss  
Ball Mary Miss  
Blair A. H. Mrs  
Blanchard A  
Blanton Richard & Co  
Blair Edmund  
Brinard George S 2  
Brackenridge Wheeler  
Bell Margaret Miss  
Bell C W  
Bell Theodore (colored)  
Bell Liza Mrs  
Bell Mary Ann Miss  
Bell David Jr  
Belles Henry T  
Beveridge James A  
Berkeley Wm H  
Blew George  
Beard Martha Mrs  
Beard Mary Jane Miss  
Blew Rolly (colored)  
Boosagt Seolman

Boggs Robt  
Boman Roman  
Boon G G  
Boyd Mary Miss  
Briggs Rezin  
Brown Saml M 2  
Brown Caleb  
Brown William B  
Brown Dairy  
Brown Washington  
Brown Charles D  
Brown Joseph  
Brown Levi  
Broadus Jo (colored)  
Brough G. & Co  
Brookway Henry  
Brookway R H W  
Brooks C A  
Bryans Isabella T Miss 3  
Burks Susan H 3  
Burton J P Dr  
Burton Eliza Mrs  
Bunnell Jesse  
Buckner Mary Ann Miss  
Butler Wm G  
Butler Thomas  
Bullock E  
Bulford Kennel  
Byrns Robert  
Byran John (magician)

C—Crawford William  
Creager Jonathan 3  
Christian Henrietta Miss  
Christopher David S 2  
Christian Saml B  
Cox Harriet Miss  
Cork M  
Coun Jos S  
Cox Sully  
College of Physicians and  
Surgeons  
Coal Thomas G  
Cole Nathan R  
Cooter John E Dr  
Conner Mahlon  
Cous J D  
Crawford Alexander  
Church Thomas  
Cunningham Wm H  
Culver Martha H

D—Downing William  
Downing Elizabeth Miss  
Doan John F  
Dereento Absalom  
Dorsey John M  
Duncan Julia R Miss  
Dunlap Emily Mrs  
Dunlap William  
Dunlap Alexander  
Dunbar A W  
Dwyer Andrew  
Dyas Thomas W

E—Epperson Greenberry  
Evans James H  
Evans (medical school)  
Ewing Louisa Mrs  
Ewell Patsy

F—French Juliet C 2  
Freeman Burke  
Fitch N G 3  
Fine John F  
Finsbee Thomas 2  
Flynn Dennis

G—Grant Billy  
Green Margaret H  
Green Saml  
Gist Independent 3  
Gill Theresa Miss  
Gillis Archibald  
Grimes I. Miss  
Gibson John  
Griffing John S Dr  
Grice Daniel  
Goff Dr  
Godfrey Mary Jane  
Gordon Robt A  
Gunter Christopher  
Gauion Robert

H—Harwell Milton Dr  
Hawley Margaret Miss  
Harwell J W Dr  
Hawkins Elizabeth Mrs  
Hawkins Elizabeth Miss  
Hollin Robert  
Hale D B

I—Hillocks James  
Higbee Peter  
Houston Mary Mrs  
Hood Benjamin  
Homes Granville  
Hollin Robert  
Howard Ruth Mrs

J—Jackson Clay borne  
Jackson Lucy Miss  
Jackson Hannah  
Jacobi A Monsieur  
Jacobs N  
Jenkins B R  
Joitt G P Dr

K—Kay Mary B  
Kay William F  
Kerr B  
Kerr James C  
Kelsey ——— Mr  
Kelsey James  
Kein William 2

L—Lancaster Robert  
Laester Addison  
Lander William B  
Lane Edwin D  
Lane Annand Miss  
Leitch William  
Leeds Theresa J  
Lewis Saml H  
Levis Nancy Mrs  
Leitch George H  
Lewis Nelson  
Luba Henry

M—Maguire John  
Mansel Ann W 3  
Maceoon Elizabeth T  
Madison R A  
Marshall Emily Miss  
Marshall Francis Miss  
Major William  
Martin Richard  
Martin Robert  
Mastin F S  
Matlock T J M  
Markey Nancy  
Merrill Sophia  
Merrill Martha Miss 2  
Messick E  
Mesmer Antonia  
Merrill Jefferson  
Miller Catharine  
Miller M W  
Miller Joseph  
Miller & Co  
Miller John  
Miller W  
Mitchell Francis  
Morton Ann S  
Moore William 2

N—Neal Ann  
Neal Charles 2  
Osborne Mahlon  
Osborne James H  
Owen Clark L Capt

P—Parker Francis  
Parker Warren  
Page James C  
Page Thomas or William 3  
Payne Thomas  
Payne Edward  
Payne Elizabeth Miss  
Paulding William Dr  
Patterson William  
Parks G W Dr 2  
Patt B  
Pett Noehemiah B  
Prather John sr  
Prather John sr  
Pond George O Dr

R—Rankin James  
Redman  
Rees Arthur  
Reins James  
Rivers Thomas  
Ragers Benjamin  
Ragers Thomas 2  
Ragers Mary A Miss 2  
Ragers B F 2  
Ragers James Dr

S—Sacty William  
Samuels E B  
Shackelford Jno C  
Shaw Harriet  
Sparhawk John  
Sparks Margaret Miss  
Sparks Hiram B  
Stafford D F  
Stafford Sarah R Mrs  
Sheppard J A  
Shepard H H Dr  
Stewart R  
Stewart Sally Ann  
Stewart John  
Selecman Henry  
Sellers Helen Miss  
Smees W  
Steel H P  
Steel Ann Miss  
Steel Thomas  
Steel Andrew P

T—Talliaferro Susan B  
Tanner John  
Tanner Mary Ann Mrs  
Taul John M  
Taylor Elizabeth  
Taylor Mr (late of N Y)  
Tarlton William B  
Targard Godfrey  
Tacey J L  
Tillman Christopher 2  
Tibbs Ben  
Tiry Joseph  
Trimble D Maj  
Told Benjamin  
Tolan Joseph

U—Underwood Mr  
Varlow John L

V—Vanscoy K  
Varble Samuel 3

W—Washington Patsy  
Warfield Edward Col  
Ware Nathan A Maj  
Wargott George 2  
Walker James T 4  
Wallace Richard  
Wallace Thomas M  
Wallace Joseph Wm  
Wallace John H  
Walson James  
Walson John A 2  
Washington Moses  
Waley James 2  
Weeks S Dr  
Weeks Hannah Lucy Miss  
Weaver John W  
Weikart Horace A  
Wingate Joseph

Y—York Newman  
Yours Patrick

Z—Zener John  
Zebola Peter

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say that they are advertised.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.

Jan. 9, 1840 2-4

Hopper Catharine Mrs  
Holtzclaw H  
Hunt Eliza H  
Husman H  
Hinton J S  
Hingle M  
Hurt James W 3  
Hunt Julia M Miss  
Huttsell C J 2  
Hull Calvin E 2  
Hudnell James M  
Hubbard Jacob  
Hornaday Mr

I—Ingles E  
Ingles Isabella

J—Johnson John  
Johnson David  
Jones Will P Dr  
Jonsen Susan  
Johnson William  
Johnson John P Miss  
Jones S E

K—Kerrik James  
Kean Franklin  
Keen Mary Mrs  
Key William J  
Kirk Edward D  
Kienca James  
Kennedy Bartholomew

L—Lewis John A  
Livingston A Mrs  
Leter John  
Lindsey William  
Lemmons John  
Lowry Mahlon G 2  
Lockridge Dudley  
Logan Sally  
Lowman Thomas D  
Long Saml  
Logan James

M—Moore Joseph B  
Moore Andrew  
Morford Ann M  
Monfort J G Rev  
Monteyer D Monsieur  
Morgan Mary Mrs  
Montague Thomas 2  
Morris Hannah  
Morrison Martha  
Mossing Sarah S  
Montague Elijah  
Morgan Margaret  
Morton Mr  
Myers T M Dr  
Myles Wm  
McConnell Martha Miss  
McConnell Robert  
McCartay Michael  
McCallie  
McDaniel William  
McFeely John  
McGuffin Lucy Mrs  
McMichie  
McMullin Sally  
McMillin  
McNeel Allen

N—Neal John J

O—Offutt Ann W Miss  
Overton Waller  
Outen Mathias



## A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, and the gums begin to swell, and the child is restless, and the mother is distressed, the Syrup should be rubbed on the gums. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the gums, and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting, the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrinks with extreme violence, and the mother is distressed. If these precursive symptoms are not speedily alleviated, convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

### DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. Must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off the gums, and the child would not get the benefit of it. When the teeth are coming through the gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child) wishes us to state that he found it entirely efficacious in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences, which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request. — *New York Sun.*

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respected as the mother came of her own accord, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names. — *Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M<sup>rs</sup> Thersan, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues. In no instance in the many thousands cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 103, Chatham-st. New York.

### CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

### IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Female or Domestic Pills. These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system. See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A M<sup>rs</sup> , 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge from the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and yellow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was perverse and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declares her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

## Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same or better manner, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all seasons.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluridus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headachae, inequity, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the doulors, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines.

W. Linde, head.

stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noise in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

**ASTHMA—Three year's standing.**—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headachae, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervousness and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and due despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Knoxville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a regular and physician; but the pressure and pain on her liver and breast, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed) JONAS SNYDER.

### CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the consequences of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Day of nine but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought to get a spurious article of them but to write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New York.

### CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall St. Louisville, Ky.

where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Female and Domestic Pills.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Evans' Family and Domestic Pills.

Evans' Family and Domestic Pills.

Evans' Family and Domestic Pills.

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Evans' Family and Domestic Pills.

**HAIR NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bowles & Doss, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

### Money!!

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers will do us a special favor by calling and settling their accounts, and by so doing, they will save us much time and trouble in having to call on them.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Nov. 23, 1839—13-2m

**DR. DAVID WALKER** respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DODGE'S Shop. April 17, 1839. 14-1f

**NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!**

D. M. & F. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at the Store, opposite the Court-house door, an elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

**Staple & Fancy dry Goods;**

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine.

Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths.

Black, green, brown and drab Beaver, Ephatum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment.

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid.

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid.

Satin, Vellorine, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style.

Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets.

Plaid, spotted and plain colored and White Linens, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured.

Super Linen, Cambric and Silk handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen.

Zephyr, Cruel and patterns for fancy work.

Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors.

Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-lows and Shal-lows.

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Pique Silks.

French, English and German Merinos, Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses.

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted.

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Lacing, insertions and

Infants Dresses.

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cambric, hair, New and old Shawls and Hdkfs.

Splendid and assorted Silk Shawls and Mantillas.

Black and fancy Kid, Tibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hosiery and Hosiery.

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling, Shellie Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superior Overalls, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Muskrat, and Sealion CAPS; FUR COLLARS.

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes.

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lining Gaiter Boots and Shoes, For Lined and Quilted, Bonnets, Travelling Boxes; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Wootte, holm's make a superior article.

Also, a large lot of Negro Jams, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold at a low price, to the trade, to whom a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested to pay us elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them to the best, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly purchased for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. & F. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839—37-1f

**To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.**

THE subscribers will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page, . . . . . \$5 00

One-half page, . . . . . 3 00

One-third page, . . . . . 2 00

One square, not exceeding 6 lines, . . . . . 1 00

August 29, 1839—35-1f

**George R. McKee,**

Attorney at Law, at Lexington, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State. June 6 1839 23-1f

**Great Western Manufactory**

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;

Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

No. 15, HUNT'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West corner of Hunt's Row, opposite the Railroad Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can manufacture Furniture as fast as he can sell it, and as durable as it can be made elsewhere. His stock is tolerable large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if by its durability, and low price combined together will have the effect.

**PAINTING.**

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting, on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Painting Pictures, to be hung with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon and two or three hundred barrels of corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 29, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

## A CARD.

**J. B. STOUT, M. D.**

**SURGEON DENTIST**, having taken leave of his patients in the city of New York, designing to pass the winter months in Lexington, respectfully tenders his professional services to its inhabitants and vicinity, at the office of his friend, *Doctor Claggett*, who, owing to a press of business, requiring assistance, and a disposition to facilitate the favors of his patrons, has solicited this arrangement.

### DR. H. CLAGGETT

Would respectfully state to his friends and the public that he has been induced from the liberal patronage extended to him, and his personal knowledge of the skill and high reputation which Dr. Stout has for years sustained in New York as a Surgeon Dentist, to secure his assistance during his stay in this city; being persuaded that, by so doing, he will not only be enabled to expedite his labors, but give ample satisfaction to those whose confidence they may enjoy.

He still continues his office on a Mill-street, near Dr. Dudley's.

Jan. 9, 1840 2-1f



**LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE & GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT**

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chais, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any other establishment, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then let me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the city, and to my extensive Ware-house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced prices.

I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1839 14-1f

## PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Eructations, Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimony of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine. The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in